

People and things

Peter Jenni - Swiss Greinacher Prize



Eminent physicist Masatoshi Koshiba (seated, second from right) received the most prestigious prize in Japan, the Order of Cultural Merit, from the Emperor on 3 November. The other distinguished recipients were (left to right): organic chemist Teruaki Mukaiyama; Soushitsu Sen, Head of the Urasenke School tea cult; lacqueur ware authority Setsuro Takahashi; environmental economist Hirofumi Uzawa.



On people

One of the first two recipients of the prestigious Swiss Greinacher Prize, awarded in Bern on 6 February, was Peter Jenni of CERN for his outstanding contributions to the experimental study of fundamental quark and gluon interactions in high energy proton-antiproton collisions (as a key member of the UA2 collaboration) and for his initiative and leading role in the planning and construction of the ATLAS experiment for CERN's LHC collider. The other recipient of the prize was Jürg Beer of EAWAG Zurich.

Raymond Stora of LAPP, Annecy, receives the prestigious Max Planck Medal of the German Physical Society at its Spring Meeting in Regensburg on 25 March "In recognition of his important contributions to

quantum field theory (analytical properties of amplitudes, differential geometry and topological aspects of gauge theory). The BRS (Becchi - Rouet - Stora) transformation introduced in 1975 plays a central role today in quantum chromodynamics and the standard model."

APS awards

The 36 American Physical Society Prizes and Awards attributed for 1998 include several in particle physics and related fields.

John Bahcall of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study receives the Hans Bethe award for his fundamental work on the solar neutrino problem and nuclear astrophysics.

Joel M. Moss of Los Alamos

receives the Tom W. Bonner Prize for his work on dimuon production in proton-nucleus interactions.

Nathan Seiberg and Edward Witten of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study receive the Dannie Heinemann Prize for their decisive advances in elucidating the dynamics of strongly coupled supersymmetric field and string theories.

Henry Kendall of MIT receives the Nicholson Medal for his important role in creating and leading the Union of Concerned Scientists.

David Nygren of Berkeley receives the Panofsky Prize for the development of the Time Projection Chamber.

Leonard Susskind of Stanford receives the J.J. Sakurai Prize for his pioneering contributions to hadronic string models and field theory.

Matthew Sands of Santa Cruz receives the Robert R. Wilson Prize for his contributions to accelerator physics.

Reg Richardson (1912-1997)

Shigeki Suwa (1920 - 97)

Order of Cultural Merit

The most prestigious prize in Japan, the Order of Cultural Merit, has been awarded to prominent physicist Masatoshi Koshihara for his pioneering work in neutrino astronomy, particularly for the pioneer observation of the neutrino burst from the 1987a supernova in February 1987 with the Kamiokande detector. The prize was awarded by the Emperor himself at the Imperial Palace on 3 November, Japan's Cultural Day.

The observation and measurement of these supernova neutrinos shed new light on the massive explosions which mark the death of large stars. In addition, the same Kamiokande detector showed that protons do not decay at the rate predicted by the simplest grand unified theory.

Koshihara's neutrino telescope has led to the SuperKamiokande detector, about a factor of about ten larger, and which is addressing the crucial question of particle physics and cosmology, the mass of neutrino. It is now presenting decisive data on solar and atmospheric neutrinos, and will give an answer to the oscillation issue through the long baseline experiment using neutrinos from the KEK synchrotron in Tsukuba, 250 km away.

Reg Richardson (1912-1997)

J. Reginald Richardson of Berkeley, UCLA and TRIUMF, responsible for the first experimental demonstration of phase stability, the first synchrocyclotron, and the first sector-focused cyclotron, died in California on November 25, aged 85.



Raised in Edmonton and Vancouver, Reg moved to California at the age of 12 and later attended UC Berkeley, taking his PhD under Ernest Lawrence. After war work on calutrons at Berkeley, in 1946 he led a small group converting the fixed-frequency 37-inch cyclotron to a synchrocyclotron, demonstrating Veksler and McMillan's concept of phase stability a few months before Goward's first demonstration of synchrotron operation.

After taking up a faculty appointment at UCLA, he retained his connection with Berkeley and, in an attempt to overcome the intensity limitations of pulsed machines, built the first sector-focused cyclotron there in 1950 and where electrons reached a relativistic beta of 0.5. Back at UCLA he led the construction of a 50 MeV cyclotron, taking advantage of Kerst's spiral sector focusing and Rickey's negative hydrogen ion acceleration concepts



to provide clean beam extraction at variable energy. This was completed in 1962 and resulted in a strong graduate school in nuclear physics.

His 1963 proposal for 750 MeV cyclotron "meson factory" - a term he coined - was unsuccessful at UCLA, but adopted in Canada in a downsized version, making possible the construction of the 520 MeV 200 microamp TRIUMF cyclotron - over whose construction and commissioning Reg presided as the second director (1971-6).

In supposed retirement, he initiated the drive for the TRIUMF KAON Factory, and - always out ahead - was already working on the 100 GeV extension before the ink was dry on the 30 GeV proposal! Throughout his career he continued to participate in nuclear and particle physics experiments, notably that which introduced the Kurie plot for determining beta-decay energies, and the first measurement of the

Werner Hardt 1923 - 98

lifetime of the charged pion. His greatest legacy, however, must be the more than 200 sector-focused cyclotrons now in operation around the world, whose intense beams have had a major impact on nuclear and particle physics, condensed matter physics, chemistry and medicine. Reg was awarded the Wilson Prize of the American Physical Society in 1991.

Shigeki Suwa (1920 - 97)

Shigeki Suwa, founding director of the Japanese KEK Laboratory, died on December 16, aged 77. After studying nuclear theory at Tokyo, Professor Suwa subsequently moved into the experimental field, initially measuring hyperfine structure and the magnetic moment of nuclei. When Tokyo's Institute of Nuclear Study (INS) was established and construction of the 160 cm cyclotron launched, he joined the team in 1953, taking responsibility for the radiofrequency system and inventing the efficient " $n=1$ extraction" scheme. In 1960 Suwa was invited to Minnesota for a project to accelerate polarized protons in a linac. After its successful completion, he began research in asymmetry measurements in polarized proton and nucleus scattering. Then he was invited to join the construction of by Argonne's Zero Gradient Synchrotron (ZGS) and the development of a polarized proton target. Using one of his best polarized targets, Suwa's work on hadron spectroscopy became a role model for the field.

When the Japanese high energy community began preparations for its first proton synchrotron, he was called back to INS to lead the project. After a long period of negotiation with

government and much technical R&D, as the head of the project he pushed the scheme through and KEK was established in 1971 with its 12 GeV proton synchrotron as major facility. The natural appointment as the new laboratory's first director, he oversaw the project during the entire construction period of the first KEK accelerator.

After deciding to retire as laboratory director in 1977, at the request of his successor, Tetsuji Nishikawa, he remained at KEK as physics department head, guiding the physics programme at the new accelerator.

His leadership was not confined to particle physics. In 1980 he was appointed director of the new PARMS Particle Radiation Medical Science Center of the University of Tsukuba, utilizing protons from the 12 GeV synchrotron's booster. With the new centre on the right track, he moved to the Science University of Tokyo in 1984 and devoted himself for many years to the education of young students.

With unwavering resolution, Professor Suwa was one of the guiding lights who lifted the Japanese high energy physics community from obscurity following World War II to its present world position. Much as his diligent and persevering work was appreciated by his colleagues and students, his noble and unselfish spirit will be even more sorely missed.

Werner Hardt 1923 - 98

Friends and colleagues mourn Werner Hardt's death which deprives the accelerator community of a truly great personality. Of his numerous creative contributions to accelerator physics many will continue to bear his name.



Werner came to CERN in 1964, having just completed the design and construction of the magnets for the DESY synchrotron. One of his early inventions was the "Hardt Nose", which extends the good field region of a magnet. At CERN he led the design of the Booster for the European 300 GeV machine (which finally became the SPS). Based on the insight that an accelerator's space-charge limit does not depend on the circumference (the so-called "Hardt Puzzle"), he conceived multiple-ring accelerator schemes, amongst them one of three interlaced rings dubbed "Hardt's TART". It was he who advocated adding to the PS a multiple-ring Booster, rather than a 200 MeV linac, thus laying the foundation for the evolution to today's PS record intensities.

When the PS was to become the injector for the SPS, Werner joined the PS Division in 1970, where he remained until his retirement in 1988.

Dutch NIKHEF Laboratory Director Ger van Middelkoop - innovative national funding.

Visiting CERN on 19 January was Helmut Stahl, Secretary of State of the German Federal Ministry of Science, Education, Research and Technology (centre) seen here admiring prototype magnets for CERN's LHC proton collider with new President of CERN Council Hans Eschelbacher (right) and German delegate to CERN Council Arno Freytag. In the background is Dietrich Güsewell, Head of CERN's EST (Engineering Support and Technologies) Division.

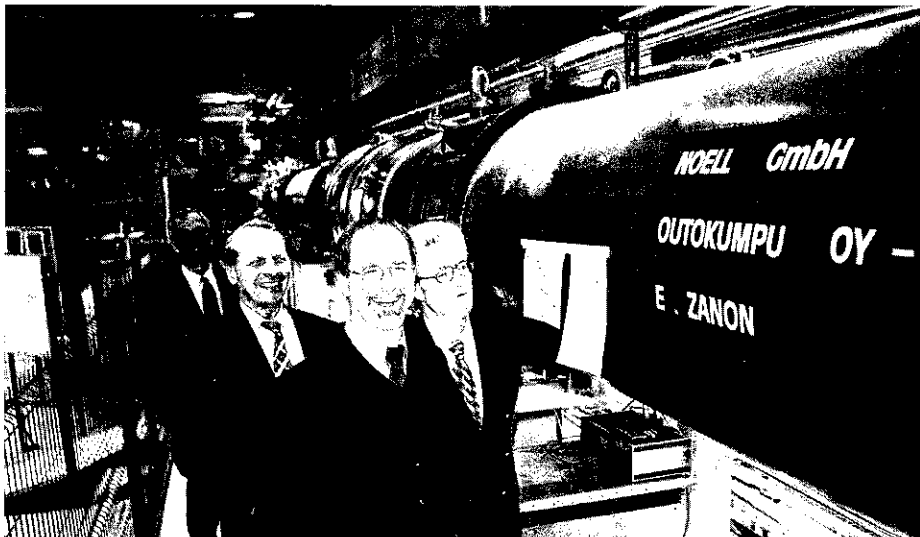
(Photo CERN HI 98.1.014)



He extended his interest beyond injector aspects, e.g. to the crossing of transition energy and to slow extraction. An invaluable contribution was his design of the gamma-transition jump, which opened the way for the PS (and then the Brookhaven AGS and others) to unprecedented intensities. He elaborated the ultra-slow extraction for LEAR, where observing the "Hardt Condition" and applying "Hardt's Chimney" permitted ejecting continuous spills over several hours instead of seconds.

Werner was a venerated teacher and discussion partner who combined mathematical ingenuity with technical realism. Many of us learned our accelerator physics from him, and after hours at the blackboard in his smoke-filled room

The signing at SLAC, Stanford, of the latest agreement between the United States and the Peoples Republic of China on cooperation in high-energy physics, by Peter Rosen (right) and Zhou Guangzhao, with many representatives of both communities.



would try to preserve his logic in the pages of a notebook which one of us named "Werner's Wise Words".

The world of accelerators has lost an innovative and analytical mind but we are left with the memory of a dear colleague to whom we will forever be grateful for his clear insights and jovial friendship.

Physics goes Dutch

At the annual meeting of the Dutch NIKHEF Laboratory, Director Ger van Middelkoop, in his 'State of the Union' speech, announced an

innovation in national research funding. FOM, the Dutch organization funding physics research, henceforth assigns research centres a lump sum for each of a series of approved research programmes. The sum covers the costs of the entire programme, which can be of variable length, e.g. 2 years for research at the AmPS-accelerator in Amsterdam up to 17 years for the Dutch participation in the ATLAS experiment at CERN's LHC. Although personnel and related costs do not change radically, other expenditure may change from year to year and it is up to the institute to decide the expenditure profile over the lifetime of a



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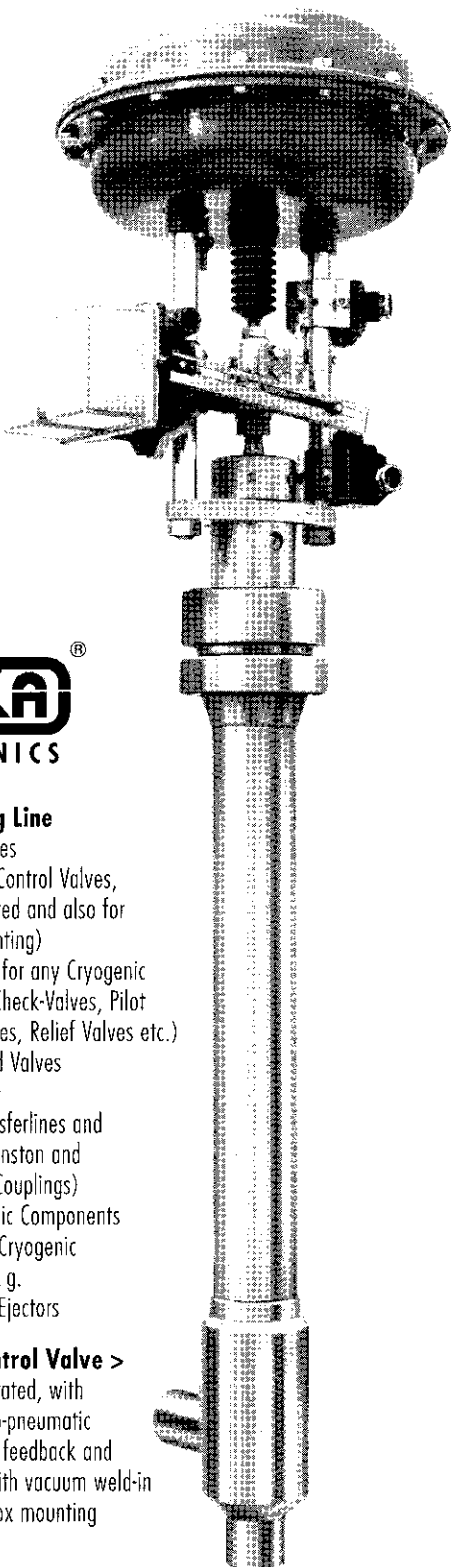


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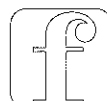
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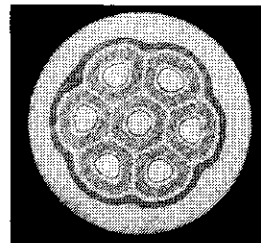
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CERN's new Travelling Exhibition, organized by Peggie Rimmer (photo), paused this winter at CERN before resuming its tour of CERN Member States. Fully booked throughout 1998, the exhibition will be at Heureka in Vantaa, Finland, from 12 February to 22 March, Stockholm's Teknorama from 2 April to 21 June, the Teknikens Hus in Luleå, Sweden, from 2 July until 13 September, Copenhagen's Experimentarium from 24 September to 8 November and at the Teknoteket in Oslo from 19 November to January 1999.

particular programme. The 1998 commitments add up to the total NIKHEF budget, but from 2000, when some current programmes end, there will be room for new initiatives.

Meetings

The 3rd International Seminar on High Energy Physics and Thermonuclear Research commemorating the 80th anniversary of A.M. Budker and 40 years of the Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics will be held at Novosibirsk, Russia from 11-15 May. Further information from Prof. V. Baier, E-mail: binp40@inp.nsk.su and the WWW Home Page <http://www.inp.nsk.su/jubilee.en.html>



At the end of last year, as part of the annual Nuclear Physics Symposium organized by India's Department of Atomic Energy, a seminar at Bangalore University commemorated the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the pion at Bristol (June 1997, page 2).



External correspondents

Argonne National Laboratory, (USA)
D. Ayres

Brookhaven, National Laboratory, (USA)
P. Yamin

CEBAF Laboratory, (USA)
S. Corneliussen

Cornell University, (USA)
D. G. Cassel

DESY Laboratory, (Germany)
Ilka Flegel, P. Waloschek

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, (USA)
Judy Jackson

GSI Darmstadt, (Germany)
G. Siegert

INFN, (Italy)
A. Pascolini

IHEP, Beijing, (China)
Qi Nading

JINR Dubna, (Russia)
B. Starchenko

KEK National Laboratory, (Japan)
A. Maki

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, (USA)
B. Feinberg

Los Alamos National Laboratory, (USA)
C. Hoffmann

NIKHEF Laboratory, (Netherlands)
Margriet van der Heijden

Novosibirsk Institute, (Russia)
S. Eidelman

Orsay Laboratory, (France)
Anne-Marie Lutz

PSI Laboratory, (Switzerland)
P.-R. Kettle

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, (UK)
Jacky Hutchinson

Saclay Laboratory, (France)
Elisabeth Locci

IHEP, Serpukhov, (Russia)
Yu. Ryabov

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, (USA)
M. Riordan

TRIUMF Laboratory, (Canada)
M. K. Craddock



UPPSALA UNIVERSITY

The Svedberg Laboratory

In Uppsala, Sweden is inviting applications for two positions as

Senior Research Engineers

Candidates should have a Masters degree in Engineering (or equivalent). The work is to participate in development, operation, and maintenance of our accelerator facility.

One of the positions (reference number 1062/98) will be on the

Gustaf Werner Cyclotron and its Ion Sources

Knowledge and experience of electrical and electronics systems are required. Experience of ion sources and accelerators and their associated technology, in particular with high-frequency and high-voltage is desirable.

The other one (reference number 1063/98) will be connected to the

Accelerator Control System

where the work is on analog and digital hardware systems as well as with software. Excellent knowledge of C-programming and experience of low-level hardware programming are required. Experience of system programming in UNIX environment, especially with regard to computer communication, is desirable. Knowledge of C++ and experience of designing analog and digital hardware are also desirable.

Since we work on the accelerators together as a group, and have many research collaborations as users, excellent ability for teamwork is a requirement. Uppsala University has the ambition to enhance gender equality. Since most positions as senior research engineer are occupied by men, we encourage more women to apply.

Information about the laboratory can be found at <http://www.tsl.uu.se>. Further information about the laboratory and the positions can be obtained from Dag Reistad, phone no. +46 18 471 3177, fax no. +46 18 471 3833, e-mail reistad@tsl.uu.se.

The application should be made to Uppsala University and must be mailed so as to arrive at Uppsala University, Registrar's Office, Box 256, S-751 05 Uppsala, Sweden, fax no. +46 18 471 2000 no later than May 4, 1998. A fax should be followed by an application with a hand-written signature.

SENIOR ENGINEER

Electronics Design Facility

This position in the Electronics Design Facility at Boston University provides engineering support to high energy physics research projects at SLAC, CERN, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and other international sites. The successful candidate will demonstrate considerable expertise, creativity and independence in state-of-the-art electronics, including high-speed analog and digital design. Full-custom IC design experience preferred. Substantial experience with experimental physics research required. Familiarity with NIM, CAMAC, VME/VXI and FASTBUS standards a plus.

Candidates must have an MS degree in Physics, Electrical Engineering or equivalent, and 5 years related experience. The EDF is staffed by five engineers and technicians. Equipment includes a Mentor Graphics CAE system (used for IC and PCB design), modern test equipment, VMEbus and CAMAC development systems, and several computer workstations.

Please send cover letter and resume to Virginia Gregory, Boston University, Office of Personnel, 25 Buick Street, Boston, MA 02215. <http://www.bu.edu/PERSONNEL>.

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Applications are invited for the above post which is available from 1 September 1998. The particle physics group has 11 permanent physicists, 13 postdoctoral physicists, 10 support staff and 10 research students. The present activities include the OPAL experiment at LEP, the H1 experiment at HERA, the NA57 heavy ion experiment at the SPS, and the ATLAS and ALICE experiments at the LHC. Further details about the group's research programme can be found on the WWW at: <http://www.bham.ac.uk/physics/ep/>

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the current and future research and to take part in undergraduate and graduate teaching.

Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent in particle physics and preferably several years' postdoctoral experience in the field.

Salary will be in the range £16,045 - £27,985 per annum.

Further information about the post may be obtained from Professor J D Dowell, School of Physics and Astronomy, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, telephone: 0121 414 4658, fax: 0121 414 6709, (e-mail: JDD@HEP.PH.BHAM.AC.UK).

Application forms (returnable by 31 March 1998) and further particulars are available from the Director of Staffing Services, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, telephone: 0121 414 6486, (e-mail: STAFFING@BHAM.AC.UK). Please quote reference S35062/98.

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The I.U. nuclear physics group currently performs experiments using hadronic and electromagnetic beams in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The local program is conducted at the Indiana University Cyclotron Facility where a major upgrade of the injector for the 500 q/A electron cooled storage ring is near completion. The upgrade will provide high luminosity capability with polarized beams and targets. IUCF also provides significant infrastructure to support major offsite projects. The wide range of questions being addressed by 14 faculty members range from that of parity violation in thermal neutron-proton capture at LANSCE to investigations of the flavor and spin structure of the nucleon at RHIC with the STAR detector. Opportunities are available on all major research projects. For further information, please access our Web site at <http://www.iucf.indiana.edu>.

Initial appointments as research associate will be for one year, with possible renewal for two additional years. A Ph.D. in experimental subatomic physics is required. Applications for postdoctoral positions are accepted on a continuing basis and starting dates can be adjusted to suit the situation of the candidates.

Applications including resume, bibliography, and three references should be sent to **Dr. John M. Cameron, Director, Indiana University Cyclotron Facility, 2401 Milo Sampson Lane, Bloomington, IN 47408** (Email: cameron@iucf.indiana.edu) Indiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



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The position is awarded for a duration of two years with the possibility of one additional year.

Interested persons should send their application including a resume and the usual documents (curriculum vitae, list of publications) before 24th april 1998 to:

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They should also arrange for three letters of reference to be sent by the same date to the above address.

Handicapped applicants will be given preference to other applicants with the same qualification. Women are especially encouraged to apply for this position.



**Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität
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Full Professorship (C4) of Applied Physics

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Research in the group focuses on physical principles and applications of particle accelerators. Applications are solicited from scientists with an outstanding record in research areas such as the physics of intense particle beams, ultrahigh-frequency physics, and the development of modern particle accelerator systems. The prospective appointee is expected to participate actively in international large-scale projects.

Teaching obligations for undergraduate students cover the entire field of experimental physics. Willingness to participate in the autonomous academic administrative system is required.

The University is seeking to raise the percentage of female members of the scientific staff and thus specifically encourages applications from women.

The formal requirements to be fulfilled by the appointee are given by § 39a HUG (Hessian University Law). The regulations are available upon request. At the time of appointment, the appointee must not be older than 52. The law requires handicapped applicants to be given preference.

Please send your resume within six weeks after appearance of this announcement to: **Dekan des Fachbereichs Physik, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Postfach 11 19 32, D-60054 Frankfurt am Main (Postal address for parcels: Senckenberganlage 31, D-60325 Frankfurt)**

Within the HADES project GSI has available as of March 1998

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for Physicists with a PhD in Nuclear or Particle Physics

Main activities will be the development of the Analysis- and Simulation Software as well as the development and installation of tracking detectors.

The HADES spectrometer is presently being constructed at GSI within large European collaboration for the investigation of dilepton pair emission in relativistic heavy ion collisions. Experiments will start late in 1998. GSI has taken over responsibility for the software development as well as for the setup and coordination of the magnet and detectors. Electron identification is achieved using RICH and tracking detectors. Analysis programs are being written in C++ in a UNIX environment utilizing ROOT and GEANT as analysis and simulation packages. A computer network based on DEC/ALPHA, LINUX and IBM/AIX workstations is available.

The positions are within the FPI research division at GSI and are limited to a period of three years. Salary and fringe benefits will be according to the German BAT, index IIa. Please direct all inquiries to:

Peter Braum-Munzinger,
GSI, Planckstr. 1
D-64291 Darmstadt

Internet:
P.Braum-Munzinger@gsi.de
Tel.: 49-6159-712760/2761
Fax: 49-6159-712989

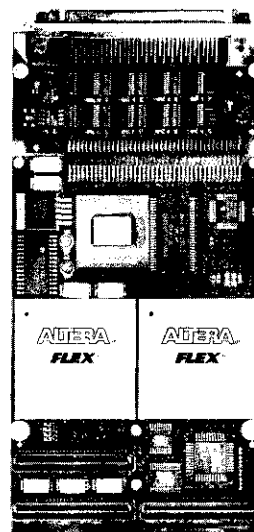
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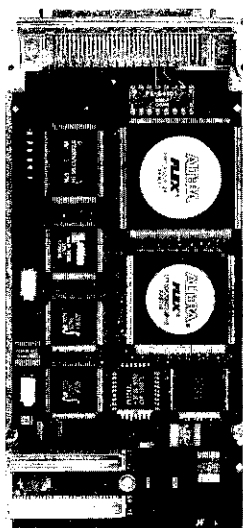
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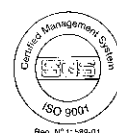


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